

Ex. #14a.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AG 000.5 (12 Sep 45)JA

APO 500

12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

TO: The Judge Advocate General
Washington 25, D. C.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiners is to the effect that:

On 9 February 1945 American troops were closing in on Manila and the bombing and shelling were continuous. Fires had broken out, water and food had become extremely difficult to obtain, and safe shelter was sought by countless numbers of refugees throughout the city (R 1, 5, 29). During the afternoon of 9 February and into the evening Japanese patrols scoured the Ermita District, routing from their homes and places of business everyone in that area and bringing them to Plaza Ferguson (Ex. C, D; R 15). These people were told that because of the bombs and shellfire it was the desire of the Japanese to assemble them in protected areas and since the statement seemed reasonable under the circumstances, most of the civilians went voluntarily (R 79, 282).

By approximately 1700 hours some 2,000 men, women and children, all civilians and of mixed nationalities, had been brought to the Plaza and at that time a Japanese officer who appeared to be in charge came and ordered that the men and older male children be separated from the women and children (R 1-6, 204). The men were taken to the Manila Hotel and the women and children to the Bay View Hotel, with the exception of a small group of approximately twenty girls who were taken to a nearby restaurant called "The Coffee Pot", a lounge or club for Japanese officers and enlisted men. Those in this group were given food and liquor and from there they went to the Bay View Hotel where they were put on one of the upper floors (R 80, 81, 129). The remainder of the captives appear to have been kept on the lower floors of the hotel (R 287).

Between the hours of 1800 and 0430 the following morning the Japanese removed any doubt they might have had as to the "protection" which they were to receive. In twos and threes, enlisted men and officers came to the various rooms in which these women had been quartered, selected those they wished by the light of candles and flashlights, took them to other rooms and raped them (R 70-76, 111, 133).

Similar scenes were enacted at the nearby Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments where the Filipino women in the group were taken during the following day. Throughout the nights of confinement in all three places young girls were forced, some at bayonet point, to go with these Japanese for their pleasures (R 53, 70, 235, 515, 553).

The reason for this segregation was given early in the afternoon of 10 February when one of the women inquired of an officer as to the reason the Filipinos were leaving the hotel. Believing her to be white, he answered "We hate white women..... There are orders that we are to kill all of you, but we are waiting because we may decide to use all of the white women as our frontline to keep the Americans from coming in on us" (R 528).

Only seven of the victims would admit having been raped (R 72, 113, 132, 150, 551, 731, 743), although the proof is clear that at least forty were violated, the same being indicated by their return to their rooms in nervous condition with hair and dress disarranged and frequently with blood showing upon their garments. Thirty six state that attempts were made to rape them and the evidence indicates that, notwithstanding their denial of the accomplishment of the act, these attacks came suspiciously close to fruition (R 82, 84, 130, 174, 255, 397, 575).

This treatment continued for varying periods, the persons confined at the Bay View Hotel being released or escaping on 12 February 1945 and those at the Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments being released or escaping on 13 February, all of which releases, with some exceptions to be commented upon later, were necessitated by bombing and shelling and resultant fire (R 25, 586).

During these three days, the following incidents exemplify the terroristic debauchery that took place:

In one night, a twenty-four year old Filipino woman was raped between twelve and fifteen times. Notwithstanding that she became so dazed and weak after the first few attacks that she fell to the floor half-conscious, Japanese continued until 0400 to enter the room and drag her away for further ravishment (R 134).

One Japanese, in a spirit of drunken braggadocio, showed the sharpness of his bayonet by ripping a girl's skirt open from its bottom to her hips with a slash (R 209).

Kicking girls as they lay prostrate on the floor was a common occurrence and there were instances where a girl was dragged away, her attacker grasping her leg and pulling her along on her back (R 70, 207).

A few were able to escape the common fate by claiming they were menstruating, although demonstrative proof was usually required and was sometimes followed by a blow with a rifle butt (R 59, 116, 354).

One girl accompanied a particular Japanese quite willingly, saying that he was her sweetheart and she "had already promised him that" while some others acquiesced without resistance solely because of fear and their captors' promises of freedom if they would submit quietly (R 116, 120).

A fourteen year old British girl was taken with her sister, pushed and kicked along the corridor to another room and raped at least four times, was allowed finally to return to her own room, bleeding and torn (R 72). Having a light complexion, she was favored and, in fact, the white girls were searched out and segregated (R 70).

A Turkish woman, forty years of age, successfully and resourcefully dissuaded a would-be attacker by claiming she was too old and removing and showing her false teeth to prove it. She then kept her daughter safe by hiding her underneath her skirt (R 396, 398).

In the face of pointed weapons, the sheer determination of an elderly friend protected a young mother with a child in her arms from being taken (R 300).

Three prostitutes told their fellow captives that they would submit to the Japanese and thus attempt to protect the younger girls and married women (R 628). Some of the victims clearly felt grateful for the protection thus afforded (R 466, 489).

At the Miramar, an officer took a fifteen year old Filipino girl to his room, asked her to go to bed and when she refused, he proposed that she marry him. This she also refused, whereupon he told her she was no good and sent her back to the Bay View Hotel (R 588, 591).

No such incidents seem to have occurred during the daytime, although thirst and hunger kept these victims in acute discomfort. On the second day, one group were brought a pail of dirty water which was partially spilled on the floor in their haste to drink. Such spilled drops were eagerly licked off the floor. The drinking water supply was also supplemented by water from the toilets, and for food they received a few biscuits (which were thrown on the floor), a small can of fish and some vitamin pills. This was to serve fifty people (R 235, 237). Another group, twelve in number, received a pail of water, a box of crackers, a kettle of hot tea, some sugar and some vitamin pills. Also given to them were some tennis shoes. Except for the molestations, these women felt they had been comparatively well treated, and apparently it was because one of the Japanese had previously fallen in love with a girl in that room (R 23-25). Old biscuits and salty water were the lot of a less fortunate party of twenty (R 57).

In the main dining room on the first floor of the hotel, two or three ladies of the Red Cross set up an aid station for the sick and wounded on 10 February and during the afternoon of that day, from two hundred to two hundred fifty women and children were brought there from the rooms upstairs (R 21, 76, 561). This refuge was but temporary, however, and during the following nights of captivity, girls were not only taken from the dining room but some were raped there among their fellow captives (R 414, 562).

As if apace with the steadily mounting battle outside, the attacks and terrorism in the hotel rose to a crescendo during the third night and fourth morning of captivity. A Japanese officer known as TERAMOTO told one lady, early in the morning of 13 February, that he was going away to fight the Americans and to die, and that before he left he wished to have intercourse with her daughter as his last worldly pleasure; others stated that they constituted a "suicide detail" and behaved even more brutally than before (R 11, 412, 414).

Fire, which broke out in the Bay View Hotel on the 12th and at the Miramar and Alhambra on the 13th, proved the salvation for these victims. Some were rather unwillingly released, and others escaped in the resulting confusion (R 25, 526, 562, 570).

One girl is known to have contracted gonorrhea as a result of this experience and nearly all of them obtained medical examinations when the Americans came (R 160, 183, 352). No pregnancies and no deaths having a direct connection with the atrocity appear to have followed it, although at least two ladies had to be treated for shock and generally weakened condition (R 188, 240).

* * * *

CONDY 44
AP 1421 10

會總司庫 藥庫總司金庫 大軍辦事處 貨物司 賦稅司
軍資司 鋼鐵司五。

AG 0005 (12 Sept 45) JA 九四水滸(船艤 10 艤)九月十一日

題目 案鑒多為二周之器 紅部報字

是日午後二時半、モロコシ先生、ヨシシタトモニ十五歳、清音院長

一、三營 檢核 檢討

第三回 読書の要領を教へる（1）

一七〇時復、金子一級人于總之國簽；至三月十九日、二〇日、
二十日、男子、婦女、少力、摩羅、送至山東、廿二日、日本軍、
摩當特校、三級人少力、男子以之、摩當特校、少力、

2844

「婦女子ト令置セラヒベサセ命合シタ。」(R. 11. 20)
約二十人、少女ヨリナル小ダルツガコリ一木ノトト
呼バル日本軍將校並二下士官、兵、爆弾隊乃至
「アラブタリ近ク、料理店ヘ連シテ能カヒタ外ハ男子ハ
アラホルヘ婦女子ハベイゲー、ホルヘ引致サシ。
アルトナ人タハ食料ト酒ア賣ヒテ處カラ彼等ハ
「イ・堂」ホルヘ約キ、何階カ加ラ又が階上一ツヘ
入レラシタ。(R. 80. 81. 12) 猛禽、修羅ハホルヘ、階下二入
ラシタシ。」(R. 287)

一八〇時ヨリ翌正朝。四三〇分、間ニ日本兵ハコシカラ夢ル
ハキ「保護」=就キ彼等が心ラク抱クテテテ不安ヲ
感カシタ。三々五々下士官、兵、將校が婦人連、酒アレ
テ井川種、部伍ニヤツテ來テ、蠟燭、灯ヤ櫻中電燈、
燈三、女ヲ遣ビ他、部伍ヘ連シテ、彼等ヲ凌辱シタ。

11/133

同様十光景ハアルハンラ廣小路、近ニヤミラス、
メノ上、テ天演セラシ。其處ハ署失三光ノナニヤカウト
テ、彼女達ハ或省ハ式カテ贈サレ、是等日本人達
彼伴置サシ。(R. 11. 235. 5/5)

「令置、理由ハ一月十日、午後早ク婦人達、一人がアソヒ
ビン人ガホルヲ出テ、理由=就テ或將校ニ尋不タ時一
解シタ。彼女ヲ白色人種ト信シテ彼ハ答ヘタ。
若クハ白色婦人ヲ憎ム、且ハ貴方方食ヲ殺ス

✓0.2

・様 仰々サレテキル。併シ吉ロクハ金牛、白色婦人ヲ、アメリカ人
ガ五ロクヲ體化フ、ヲ防^レ為^スニ吉軍ノ第一師ニ使用スル
決スルオモ^レテス^レテキル^レ。 (R 328)

284
113. 被宣誓者、ウチ七八人、ダケガ暴行サシタコトヲ承認シタ。凡
132 152 551 531 例シサトモ四人ガ暴行サシタ證據
62 63 例アリ。前述一件ハ彼等ガ駆逐ヤ衣服ヲ乱シテ、叶
衣服ニ血、跡ヲ附ケテ體會シタ様子テ部否。帰ツテキタ
テモ解ル。三六人ハ凌辱スル計画ガアリト述ベタ大アサ
證據ハ彼等ガ暴行ハ成就シナカリト否定スルニ指
ラズ、ソレガ完成ニ近カツク嫌疑アルコトヲ示ス。

此、取扱ハ夫々達ウト期向僅ハ多ヘイ。ブリホルニ
監禁サシタ人々ハ一九四五年(昭和二十年)三月十日放逐
サセタリ。或ハ逃ゲアヒハソラ慶山路(皮山)ニテアヒ。アヒ
トメント、是等人々ハ三月十三日放逐サシ。或ハ逃
後、詳述スベキ若干、例外ア除キハ釋放者、全部ハ
砲爆震起トシ、結果多火災ニ成リ釋放ノ命儀ナ
サシテアヒ。(凡25、586)

是等三日間ア過シ次、アリ神ハ行ハタモハキ放蕩ア例示スル。一晩、或ニ三十四十才、アリシビン婦人ハ二十乃至十五回凌辱セリ。彼女ハ始々、幾回、攻撃手テ氣ガ遠ナリ。弱リ。半ハ意識ヲ失ツテ床ア倒レタ程アツクタモ拘ラズ日本人ハ。四〇。时近部屋二入。續々テハ彼女ア更ニ淫聲スル爲引聲シテ行ウタ。(凡134)

160.40

2844

日本若ハ酒ノ上自慢テ一少女、スカートヲ褪カラ彼女、脣
邊一前リニ腰を下彼、剣、銃サマシタ(1.29)
銀杏ガ原ノ木根ヨリタマ、少女達ヲ蹴出ハシテ逃走、子供
ノ子、少女等、聚力前、將子他々ノ御用アリ、子供等
等、彼等の子供ハ多シ、剣を アラマシ(アラマシ)

(1.29.28)

DOC 2844

少數ノ者ハ月經中テアルト主張シテ一般ノ運命ヲ免レタ^ト併シ
常ニソレヲ示ス證據ヲ要求セラレ、時ニハ銃床テ一改リナレタ（R.59.
116.254）或ル少女ハ特殊ノ日本人ト、外ノ或ル者ハ唯單ニ恐怖ト
ソノ監禁人、静カニ服従スレバ自由ニシテヤルト云ノ約束タケテ
抵抗モセズニ默従シタノニ引キ換ヘ彼ハ彼女、愛人アリ、彼女ハ
既ニ彼トソレヲ約束シタ云ヒナカラ全ノ欣シテ連立ツテ行

ソタ（R.116.120）

十四オニナル英國ノ少女ハ妹ト共ニ運行サレタ、廊下ヲ突イタリ
蹴ラレタリシテ他ノ部屋ヘ入レラシ少ノフトモ四回暴行サレ最後ニ
血ヲ流シ、傷ヲシテ自分ノ部屋ヘ歸ルノヲ許アレタ（R.72）美人ダツタ
ト、彼女ハ愛セラレタ、實際ニ白人ノ少女ハ搜シ出サレ分離サレタ（R.72）
四〇オニナル一土耳古婦人ハ暴行スル積リテヤソテ末タ男力ニ彼女ハ
年ヲトリ過キテキルト訴ヘソレヲ證明スルタメ一彼女、義歎ヲ取
外シテ見セテ、上手ク、利口ニ思ヒ止マセタ、ソ時彼女ハソノ娘ヲスカ
トノ下ニ隠シテ難ヲ免レタ（R.396.398）

或ル可成リ年トソタ友ヘハ武器ヲ突キシカクレタガ断手免
決意ヲ不シ子供ヲ抱イテ若イ母親が運レシテシテ防ヘタ（R.300）
二人ノ醜業婦ハリ、仲同、浮處ニ日本ニ連入、日本人ニ服従シヨウ、
ソクシテ若イ少女ト既婚婦人ト、獲ニシテ因リト語ソタ（R.68）
犠牲者、何人カハ斯クシテ與ヘラシタ保護分明ヲカニ感謝シテ
キタ（R.466.489）

5
No. 5
ミラマールニ於テ一將校ハ十五才ノブリーフアン少女ヲ自分ノ部
屋ヘ連シテ行キ、寝ヨウト云ソタ、彼女が断リト銀ハ結婚ヲ申込
ム、コレモ彼女ハ断ソタ、テ彼ハ才前ハ役ニシタナイト云ツテ

1944. 2月28日
D.D.C. 44
No. 6

彼女アベイケ生ノ木戸ハ送リ歸シタ。(R.5.9.)
此様下の件公審向ハ起テナカツラシキ。併シ渴ト飢ハ是等、
被害者ノ様ノイ苦痛ニ體セリ。一日目飯ハグリハ一桶、汚
水ハ運バシテ木タク、彼等が渴テ飲テクトシタ。テ床ニ所アフ本
タク。コ本タク水滴ハ夢中テ床カラ舐メトラシタ。飲料水、
供給モ亦便所タク。水ア桶ハレ、食糧トシテ彼等ハ少量、
ビスクトソシハ床、上ニ投ケラシタ。小サナ魚、罐詰、若干、
ガラスノ瓶ア受取タ。コレが五十人分アツタ(R.2.35~2.37)十二箱
ヨリ十七他、アヒアハ一桶、水一箱、堅パン、熱イ茶、藥罐ニ
一杯、若干、砂糖及ビタミン球ヲ貰ツタ。ソレカラ亦何足カ、
元三人執事彼等ニ與ヘラシタ。イタソラサルハコトヲ除ケバ、是
等、婦人連ハ自分達ハ比較的食ヲ待遇サシテキタ感シタ。
ソシナソシハ明カニ一人、日本人ガソノ部屋、少女ト前カラ木ニ
落キアキタリニ依リテアツタ(R.2.3~2.5)他、二十人組、不運者
達ハ木ノ僅本懲じタ。ビスクトソラ温水シカ手ヘラシタカタ。(R.5.)
木アヒ一階ア心中米食堂ニ六三人、赤十字、婦人ガ百日ニ
傷病者、為ノ被護所ヲ設ケソ日、午後二〇万至二五。若
婦女子が階上ノ部屋カラ其處ヘ連シテ来ラシタ。(R.2.6.5.)
併シラ、被護所一時的モニ過ギバソ、後、監禁、數夜ハ
少女達ハ食堂カラ連シ去ラシタバカリテナフ或者ハリ、食堂テ
仲向、仲房、向テ暴行ヲ受ケタ。(R.4.5.6.)
恰モ着々ト高調シテ、アヒ戸外、戰闘ト競フカ、如ク、不テ心
内、暴行。アヒ行爲ハ監禁寥三夜カラ第四日、朝漸次激
シナ加ヘタ。青年(音訛)トシテ知ラシテヰル日本將校ハ一日

DOC 28442.

但說到底，就是「人」的問題。及至「人」的問題，
不外乎三端：多麼人是好人？被誰指認為「好人」？
人有多久始能「轉身」？他有沒有結果起早
晚，亂世之中逃命？（民25年1月25日）

少女」の経験結果麻痺。愈深の間、市販少女薬、
銀等、皆令黙然其事多所檢論可也。」(P. 180. 1/352)
「殊庭行為、直接關係不詳。多妊娠、少後者人出才力
ノク、極不外乎也。」是大婦人之衛生事、實為本
族能。」(本部總第 1 千六百四十九號) (P. 240. 2/359)

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